262 which are the favorite dessert all over Scandin-
527
avia.

439 As indicated in Subparagraph 1m, Finland is
262
241 partly dependent on her imports for meeting the demand for cereals. In dairy products she is self-sufficient (before World War II she was even an exporter of these products), but, without fodder from abroad, the productivity of the dairy industry is bound to decline sharply. The cultivation of the sugar beet has greatly increased, but is still unable to meet native consumption. Other articles that must be imported
262 are fruits, coffee and tobacco. The forests of
●245 Finland abound in wild berries, which bring a welcome variety to the diet, and currants, strawberries and raspberries are common in most gardens. But the only fruit tree that, at least occasionally, gives good crops in southern

262 and central Finland, is the apple tree. Cultiva-
•245 tion of pear, plum and cherry trees is limited to the southeastern corner of the country, and even at best it is not very profitable.

[515] Basically the Finns are a physically strong
164 race, and cleanliness is traditional. But the harsh climate, especially the absence of the sun during the long winter, has contributed to the prevalence of some diseases, especially tuberculosis. Epidemic diseases are not common. There has not been a single case of smallpox for two decades, typhus epidemics are rare, and since vaccination became available, diphtheria has greatly decreased. Polio, on the other hand, has been increasing. Leprosy has completely dissappeared, so that the hospital for that disease has been closed. During the time of Finland's independence much progress